

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 27th day of September next*, to wit:

The account of Jacob Metzger, Executor of the Estate of George Stein, deceased.

The account of Jacob Metzger, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Fried, deceased.

The account of Michael Plum, Administrator of the Estate of Adam Plum, deceased.

The account of Isaac Treat, Executor of the Estate of Samuel Falmestock, deceased.

The account of M. M. Melsheimer, Administratrix of the Estate of John F. Melsheimer, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fleck, Administrator of the Estate of David Fleck, deceased.

The account of John Miller, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Miller, deceased.

The account of Henry Hartzell, Executor of the Estate of Hannah Hartzell, deceased.

The account of David Pfoutz and John Diehl, Executors of the Estate of Frederick Diehl, deceased.

The account of Michael Kitzmiller, Executor of the Estate of Nicholas Keefhaver, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Executor of the Estate of Anthony Thornbaugh, deceased.

The account of Joseph Carl, Administrator of the Estate of Martin Carl, deceased.

The account of Jefferson Shields, Executor of the Estate of John Patterson, deceased.

The account of Maxwell Shields, Executor of the Estate of Hugh Patterson, deceased.

The account of John Blocher, Administrator of the Estate of Ann M. Arnold, deceased.

The account of Job Dick, surviving Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Neely, late of Reading township, deceased.

The account of Jacob Fickes and Peter H. Smith, Administrators of the Estate of John Fickes, deceased.

The account of John F. McFarlane, Executor of the Estate of Mary Dobbin, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of Nancy Wintode, Executor of the Estate of John Wintode, deceased, who was Guardian of Harriet and Catharine Spitzer, minor children of John Spitzer, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Heagy, late Guardian of John Mark and Polly Mark.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
Aug. 30, 1831. } 4t

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-second day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JACOB GILBERT,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Barney Gilbert, who has released his interest in said Estate, Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilbert, whose share is sold to T. Stevens, Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltzgeber, who died before the said Jacob, leaving issue: Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza and Sophia Saltzgeber (all minors); Sally, intermarried with Daniel Herr, John Gilbert, (eldest son) Jacob Gilbert, George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Jacob Harman (Col.), and Mary, intermarried with David Beecher (merchant)—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the *twenty-seventh day of September next*, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, (which is not accepted at the valuation made thereof,) should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30. 1c

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, on the 13th of August last,

A Red & White Cow, giving milk—supposed to be about 3 years old—no marks perceptible. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ALEXANDER ROWAN.

Sept. 6. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN MILLER,

LATE of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, viz: Catharine (widow), Samuel Miller, John Miller, whose share is transferred to Frederick Snyder, Andrew Miller, and Moses Miller—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Saturday the 24th day of September next*, on a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, bounded by lands of John Weickert and Frederick Snyder, containing about Forty Acres, with Improvements—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831. } ti

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOSEPH DIETRICK,

LATE of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: John Dietrick, Christiana, intermarried with Abraham Peters, Joseph Dietrick, Peter Dietrick, and Abraham Dietrick—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Thursday the 22d day of September next*, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, John Kuhn, Peter Wofford and others, containing One Hundred and Forty-eight Acres, and the allowance, with the appurtenances—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831. } ti

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN SHRIVER,

LATE of Conowago township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Margaret Shriver (widow), Elizabeth, intermarried with John Miller, whose share is assigned to David Miller, Magdalena, intermarried with Joseph Heagy, and the heirs of Mary, who was intermarried with David Werner, and who died before the said John Shriver, to wit, Margaret Werner and James Werner—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Wednesday the 21st day of September next*, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Wortz, George Lawrence, the heirs of John McCreary and others, containing One Hundred & Six Acres, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831. } ti

DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic, or Stomach Pills.
I HAVE stood the test of experience, and am found to be an infallible cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual costiveness, head ache, despondency of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposure to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.

For Sale by

SAMUEL H. RUEHLER, Druggist.
Gettysburg, Aug. 30. 3t

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
PLATING Establishment,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DAYNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

**BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting,
Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOBBANDS,
WINKERS & PADS,
Top and Trace Finishers,
ORNAMENTS,**

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns. He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.
Gettysburg, Sept. 6. 1f

Extensive Manufactory

OF

PLATED WARE,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN WALLACE,

(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle.)

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

PLATED SADDLERY,

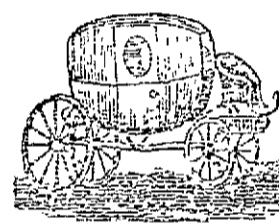
Harness & Carriage

Mountings, &c.

of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand. It is well known, that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Cities; and he is determined that his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16. 1f



COACH

AND

HARNESS

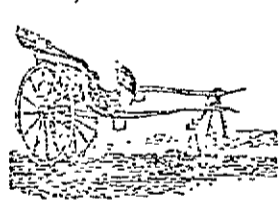
MAKING,

IN

Gettysburg.

DAVID LITTLE,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he still carries on the above business, in all its branches, at his well-established Manufactory, in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will constantly keep on hand, and will make promptly to order,



all kinds of CARRIAGES,

such as

Coaches, Broughams &c.

Finished in the

most substantial and elegant manner.

HARNESS, to accompany, also

finished in the best manner.

Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 9. 7t

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JACOB STONER,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof—and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, viz. John Stoner, the children of Desirous, intermarried with William Shoemaker, who died before the said Jacob, to wit: Jacob Shoemaker, Daniel Shoemaker, Sally, intermarried with Peter Bommert, Emily Shoemaker, and Hetty, intermarried with Daniel Merring and Nancy, also intermarried with William Shoemaker, Hetty, intermarried with Christian Eicker, Polly, intermarried with Daniel Seik, and Susanna Stoner; to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *twenty-seventh day of September next*, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30. 1c

1000 WEIGHT OF OHIO

BACON.

Just received and for sale at the Store of
DANNER & ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Sept. 6.



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this PUBLIC NOTICE to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the **Second Tuesday in October next, (the 11th,)**

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick, and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill, at the house of Francis Hildt, in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Lattimore, at the house of Thomas Reed, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house of John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in McSherrys-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by John Norbeck, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME & PLACES WILL BE ELECTED:

One Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and York;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts; and

One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

30th day of Sept. next, and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present.

And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th

day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which will be on *Friday the 14th day of October aforesaid*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2d April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

Given under my hand, at Gettysburg, this thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of

GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S WARE,

Looking-Glasses, &

LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for you to purchase.—

"Look before you leap!"

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL FAINESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19. 1f

REALITY.

THIRD EDITION
THIS SPRING!

DAVID W. HENGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring, (not to be surpassed by any,) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

They have a Stock of

CHINA, GLASS, &

QUEEN'S WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CALL from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others, they will test assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14. 1f

AN APPOINTMENT

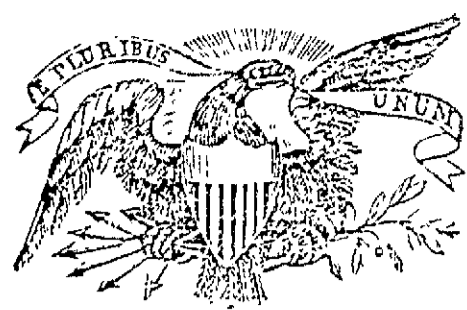
TO THE

Printing Business.

IS wanted at the Office of the Adams Sentinel. No need of any previous recommendation to the proprietor and publisher.

Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

News, ARCHIVE.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, Sept. 24.

The Republican conferees were to meet at Hanover yesterday, to fix upon a candidate for Senator for York and Adams counties. The York county Delegate meeting have nominated HENRY SMYER; and, we presume, the nomination will be concurred in by the conferees from this county.

The Electoral vote in Maryland stands thus—Clay, 28; Jackson, 12.—The Electors were to meet yesterday, at Annapolis, to choose the Senate.

Major EARX, late Secretary of War, has come out before the public in an address of almost interminable length, upon the subject of the late explosion at Washington. We cannot pretend to give it place in our hebdomadal; and, we presume, the public, like ourselves, are sated with what has already appeared.

Nat'l Republican Meeting.

A meeting of National Republicans of the borough and county, was held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 17th inst. in pursuance of public notice. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. was called to the Chair, and JAMES B. HEAY appointed Secretary.

On motion, James Wilson, Esq. J. B. McPherson, and R. G. Harper, were appointed a Committee to report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After a short interval, the following Preamble and Resolutions were reported, and adopted:—

The situation of affairs in this Republic, is, at present, such as to call for the earnest attention and close watchfulness of its citizens. Consequences have resulted from the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, which, in our opinions, strike at the root of our highest political interests; and it is our right, and our duty, to raise our voices in opposition to measures, which we conceive fraught with danger to our political institutions—and to men, who, we may be convinced, will advocate such measures. The present occupant of the Presidential chair, we believe, has shewn himself, in various instances, hostile to some of those principles of policy, which are identified with the honor and prosperity of our Republic. Amongst those, the great and important principles of the American System, the independence of the Judiciary; the Bank of the United States, and the fulfillment of sacred and solemn Treaties, hold a prominent place. Believing these matters of high interest and essential importance, we feel it our duty, to watch closely any attempt to affect them, either through open opposition, or secret chicanery; and to elevate no man to a situation, which will afford him such an opportunity of injuring them, as does the Chief Executive office of the Republic. On the contrary, it appears to us as clear and conclusive as any political axiom, that when the people are in favor of any leading principles of policy, they should place those only in that high and responsible office, who will further their views, and advance those interests which they may deem of high moment. When we look around us, we observe that the National Republican party, in every section of the Union, has, with one accord, turned its eyes to HENRY CLAY, as identified with all the above interests—as the open, fearless, uncompromising advocate of all those measures of national policy, which we hold to be connected with our honor and prosperity; and public opinion has settled upon him, as one eminently qualified, from his talents, independence of character, and correct political principles, to do honor to the station we hope and trust the discernment of the American people will elevate him to. With these views and feelings, it is therefore

Resolved, that it is the duty of every citizen to watch closely the principles and actions of those men, into whose hands the management of our political interests and civil institutions is entrusted.

Resolved, that, considering the present occupant of the Presidential chair to have departed from that course of policy which we deem of vital importance to the honor and prosperity of our country, we feel it our duty to oppose his reelection.

Resolved, that, in common with our brethren of the National Republican party throughout the Union, we have the highest confidence in the talents, integrity, and correct political principles of HENRY CLAY, who has been unanimously named the champion of the American System; and the "Friend of Liberty in every clime;" and we recommend his nomination as a candidate for the office of President of the U. States; and will use all fair and honorable means to promote his election to that high and exalted station.

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ALEXR. RUSSELL, Chairman.
JAMES B. HEAY, Secretary.

The September No. of the "Ladys Book" has been received at this office. It contains its usual variety, done up in an elegant manner.

INSURRECTION OF THE NEGROES IN N. CAROLINA.

We stop the press to insert the following letter received by Mr. BARNUM, City Hotel, conveying the unpleasant information of the insurrection of the blacks.

RALEIGH, Sept. 12.

DEAR BROTHER—I came to Raleigh last night on business, at the same time expecting to find a letter in the office from you. I stayed in town all night, but was aroused from my sleep by the alarm that the Negroes were advancing towards this place. Expresses arrived during the night that *Wilmington was in the hands of the blacks and burnt*. The town of Raleigh was under arms all night and this morning presents a dreary aspect—women running in every direction almost distracted.

The leading men of the town are at this moment assembled at the Court-House examining a number of negroes. All business is stopped and arms collecting from all parts of the country.—I have just been with a party of gentlemen to examine all the ammunition in the stores.

P. S. While writing the above a man has arrived in express from Johnson co. and killed his horse on the road, and begs assistance for arms and ammunition.

Ball Gaz.

With regard to alarms in Virginia, we have the following paragraph from the Richmond Compiler of Thursday:

"We understand that a letter was received yesterday from the county of Fauquier, which alludes to circumstances calculated to excite some attention in that quarter of the country. As a measure of precaution, the same letter applied to the Governor for a supply of arms—which, we presume, will be immediately sent to the county."

Letter from Schrynecki to Gen. La Fayette.—We translate from a Paris paper of July 22d, the following letter from the Polish Commander-in-chief, to Gen. Lafayette.

MY DEAR GENERAL!—With what pleasure should I have sooner replied to the flattering letter which you did me the honor to address me on the 21st of April? I received it, however, after a long delay. I lose not a moment in returning my thanks, and expressing the gratification it affords me. To be so happy as to receive in this manner the favorable regard of the veteran of liberty in two worlds—of a person so eminent, whose character has been preserved equally grand in the dungeon of Olmutz and at the head of armies—the distinguished citizen, in fine, who has exhibited to the world so rare an example of undeviating fidelity of principle, and disinterested regard for his fellow men! This, indeed, is one of the most grateful recompenses to which I could aspire!

You are already aware of the success that attended our efforts to throw some succors into Lithuania. On the return from that expedition, I was attacked in the neighborhood of Ostrolenka by the Russians in great force. The combat was obstinate, and at last generated into carnage. The Russian commander, however, in spite of every thing alleged to the contrary, was not able to prevent the object I had in view. Thus we have, up to the present date, been enabled successfully to maintain our anxious struggle against so great odds, and confident in the enthusiasm of our countrymen, and strong in the valor of our army, we will yet sustain the cause, being persuaded that the moment approaches when constitutional governments will show less apathy concerning the outrages on public opinion, which have been committed. We think they will interpose for our noble Poland, on which, perhaps, yet depends the safety of Europe itself. May the prayers, my dear General, that you and so many of our friends of humanity put up in our behalf, be vouchsafed! And design to receive with kindness, the respectful assurance of the profound esteem and attachment with which I am, &c.

SCHRYNECKI.

From the Cherokee Phoenix of Sept. 3.

We think it must be pretty evident about this time that the Cherokees are really attached to their country and homes. What has not been attempted within the two last years to induce them to forsake the graves of their fathers? Every thing except open force. It was supposed by most of the firm friends of the Indians that it was impossible for the Cherokees to withstand the oppressive measures of the General Government and the State of Georgia—they supposed that they would be compelled to remove as soon as they were made to understand that they would receive no protection. But their fortitude and energy have grown with the increase of their oppression. They are determined to cling to their homes until forced away, or their rights acknowledged by proper tribunals. In the mean time, they will continue, as they have done, to urge those rights upon the consideration of the American people.—They will continue to call upon the Executive and Congress of the United States for that protection which has been solemnly promised to them in better days, whether those high authorities will hear or not. It is highly

desirable that Congress should meet the question honestly—come to some decision, either acknowledge the treaties, or declare them null and void, as the President has done. The Cherokees wish the question settled soon some way.

We perceive that some of the friends of Manufactures, Internal Improvement, and their concomitant national interests, are much alarmed at the gathering magnitude of the Convention of the Friends of Free Trade which is about to be held at Philadelphia. We do not see any more cause for alarm in the interchange of opinions and comparison of facts in such a Convention than we did in the Meeting of a Convention for an opposite purpose recently in N. York, and heretofore at Harrisburg. On the contrary, we hail this open, manly proceeding with pleasure. If the Tariff Laws of the United States, as they now stand, are defective or oppressive, let it be shewn. Let us have a statement of facts on the subject by practical men. Let those of the East and the South, who feel or fancy that they are aggrieved, have an opportunity of proving it, and of agreeing among themselves what would be the proper remedy for the sufferings under which they labor. It may be that those who attend to convince others may come away themselves convinced. Going to the Philadelphia Convention, Nullifiers, they may come away Nationals. At any rate, we are satisfied that nothing but good can flow from the fullest discussion of the Free Trade and Anti-tariff principles. We are ourselves the friends of liberal intercourse between this and other nations; but not so much so as to offer up the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests of our own country as a propitiatory sacrifice to a delusive *beau ideal* of unrestricted commerce.

National Intelligencer.

The government, we perceive, continues to make treaties with the Indians for their removal, and for the purchase of their lands. But what are these treaties worth in the estimation of the President? He annuls them at his pleasure, and adheres to them only when some advantage is to be gained to the United States. Have not treaties been made with the Cherokees? Has not the Government time after time, and in the most solemn manner, pledged its protection to these Indians from every enemy, and guaranteed to them their houses and lands, and their right of self-government? And yet, what is now their condition? And how entirely faithless have we been to them, since Gen. Jackson became President! What a farce, then, to continue to make treaties with them, or agreements or compacts of any sort! If we are determined upon their extermination, let us go boldly about it, and have done with it at once!

Fredonian.

The city of Philadelphia is rapidly extending, perhaps faster in comparison than any other city in the United States. Mr. Girard has made some fine improvements in Front and Water Streets, and built a highly ornamental as well as elegant range of *Marble Mansions* in Spruce street, and we understand he is now making preparations for building on the whole of his valuable lot on Market and Chesnut, between 11th and 12th streets. The cellars are to be excavated and the foundations laid this fall, for buildings that will cover the whole square, to intersect in the middle by a 30 feet street.—Nor. Her.

At the late insurrection in Virginia, it was necessary to call out the United States Troops to quell the insurrection and slaughter of her citizens. Yet the citizens of these slave-holding states cry out lustily for "Nullification" and "Disunion," when they cannot protect themselves from an internal foe, which threatens them with destruction every moment of their lives.—*Muer's Journ.*

Leigh Hunt, the editor of the London Examiner, employs this singular language when speaking of the fruits of the French revolution:—"It is not to be denied that up to this moment, the revolution of 1830 in France, has brought forth none but bitter fruits; the ruin of hundreds of opulent families; thousands of industrious workmen thrown out of employment; perpetual apprehensions of internal tumults or foreign war; the most grievous disappointments; the most violent political dissensions; and, finally, a government not more democratic in its constitution, not more popular in its spirit, and, by the necessity of its false position, not less oppressive and anti-national in its acts, than that of Charles the Tenth."

Dixbury, Mass. Sept. 2.—Arrived, viz. Brigadier, Winslow from Liverpool. July 27th, strong gales and squally. Geo. Davis, of Maine, came ashore from a schooner, bound to immediately put the boat over the side to receive him from his perilous situation, the sea being high and rough, she filled with water, and stove along side, wore ship, stood to the eastward, saw nothing of him; now again to westward, stood on 3 miles, saw him to windward, could not fetch him; hauled aboard fore & main tack, stood on until we lost sight of him; tacked ship, saw him, to leeward, hauled up the courses, wore off down to him, hove all aback, hove over tops, cork fenders, &c. ranged ahead of him,

could not get him. Made sail, stood to the eastward out of sight of him—again in order to fetch him, tacked ship to the westward, stood on near a mile, saw him on the lee bow, hauled up the courses, kept down towards him, hove to, trimmed, backed and filled our top-sails in such a manner as to drive down to him—at last succeeded in getting him on board, after being on a plank 8 feet by 10 inches 24 hours.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence.—Of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence, 1 was born in New Hampshire, 1 in Maine, 3 in Ireland, 8 in Massachusetts, 2 in Rhode Island, 4 in Connecticut, 3 in N. York, 1 in Wales, 4 in New Jersey, 2 in Scotland, 4 in Pennsylvania, 2 in England, 3 in Delaware, 5 in Maryland, 9 in Virginia, and 4 in South Carolina. The oldest person at the time of signing, was BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who was 70 years of age; and the youngest was EDWARD REED, from South Carolina, who was 26 years old. The average of the ages of fifty-three of the signers on the 4th of July, 1776, was about 46 years and 6 months—and the average of the ages of fifty-two at the time of their deaths, was 67 years, and about 9 months. But one of the 56 is now living—CHARLES CARROLL, of Maryland, who is in his 94th year.

Force of Conscience.—The following letter, enclosing \$30, was received by a gentleman of this city a few days since. He is entirely ignorant of the source from which it proceeded.—N. F. J. Com.

DEAR SIR:—You will find enclosed thirty dollars, being a sum of money which I dishonestly obtained from you some years since. For this act of restitution you are indebted to God and to my conscience. Accept it and the prayer of the writer, that while you are engaged in the pursuit of those things which will promote your felicity in this world, you will not neglect the means which God has given you to insure your happiness in the world to come. I wish you and your family, health, happiness, and prosperity.

ANONYMOUS.

All inquiries and endeavors to discover the writer will be fruitless. Be satisfied with the money, and ascribe your good fortune to God.—A. F. J. Com.

The time is rapidly approaching, when the only security for one class against encroachments by another, will be found in the influence of Education, and the due enjoyment of privileges peculiar to each. It would be well, therefore, for those who have received the benefits of education, to follow the course which well informed and enlightened minds must recommend, and provide at once for a state of things which must soon come. The philanthropist and the sage wait not for evils which their benevolence and foresight may prevent.—*London Cour.*

Republican Ticket.

ASSEMBLY,
CHRISTIAN PICKING,
HENRY M'DWITT.
COMMISSIONER,
MARTIN CLUNK.
AUDITOR,
DAVID WHITE.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN MARSHALL.

Anti-Masonic Repub. Ticket.

ASSEMBLY,
JACOB CANNATT,
ANDREW MARSHALL.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.
AUDITOR,
JOHN M'KESSON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES A. THOMPSON.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 62	Oats,	31
Wheat, 1 05 to 1 20		Whiskey,	31
Corn,	55 to 56	Plaster,	4 25
Rye,	70	Feathers,	26

NOTICED.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. R. S. Green, the Rev. James G. Buckenberger, of Cumberland township, to Miss Sarah M. Rex, daughter of Maj. Thomas McKee, of Liberty township.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. C. G. McLean, Mr. John Cane, of this borough, to Miss Eliza Corwin, of Mount Pleasant township.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. J. J. Harris, Mr. Dan of Kinship, to Miss Elizabeth Sanders—both of Liberty township.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. D. G. Gerwald, Mr. John Miller, of this borough, to Miss Christina Christensen, daughter of Retiring township.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. John Gardner, to Miss Margaret Stephens, daughter of the late Stephen, Esq. both of Peterborough township.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. George Phipps, Esq. of Liberty township, to Miss Mary Ann Wertz, of this borough.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. J. J. Harris, Mr. John Miller, of this borough, to Miss Christina Christensen, daughter of Retiring township.

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Gettysburg Gymnasium.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Students of this Institution, will be held on *Wednesday the 28th inst.* The several Classes will be examined on the classic authors, and different branches of the sciences. In addition to the ordinary exercises, Original pieces will be delivered during the intervals between the examination of the several classes, by persons appointed for the purpose. The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. We respectfully invite the attendance of the ladies and gentlemen of Gettysburg, and the public in general.

The winter Session will commence on the 27th of October next.

Sept. 20.

NOTICE.

A semi-annual meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity," will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 8th of October next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

S. R. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

Sept. 20.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to return to the City, will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Monday the 17th day of October next*, on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in the fork of Piney-creek and Monocacy, Frederick county, Maryland, adjoining lands of John M. Kaleb, Esq. Messrs. Sheetz, Wm. Harris and others. This farm contains

175 Acres of good land;

About 50 Acres of which are well timbered. The improvements are a good

Log House, a bank

Stone Barn, lately built, and a

Stone Spring-house, with a never-failing spring of good water, and an excellent Orchard of Apples & Peaches.

This farm lays convenient, and is well set in clover.—AND,

On *Monday the 24th day of October next*, ON THE PREMISES,

A FARM,

Situate on the Colinton, Adams county, Pa. about 4 miles from Hanover, and 1 mile from the Chapel, containing

140 Acres of Limestone

Land,

A desirable portion of which is in

wood and meadow, a great part of the

meadow mowed, and well set in tim-

othy last fall. In point of quality,

health, beauty and convenience, there

are none to surpass it. The house is

the largest, handsomest and best in the

settlement; the other improvements

are all that are necessary, and seldom

better. There is also a Mill seat of up-

wards of 15 feet fall; 20 feet may be ob-

tained, but this stream, which never

fails, is quite sufficient for the above

fall; the digging of the race, &c. for

which, will be but a small expense.—

There can be no better situation for a

mill, and the above fall will be warrant-

ed.

ALSO—At the same time and place,

A LOT OF CHESNUT

Timber-Land,

in York county, Pennsylv'a.

ALSO—AT PRIVATE SALE,

FIVE FARMS,

IN HARRISON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, viz.:

A Tract of 1000 Acres, on Skin-creek;

A Tract of 215 Acres, on Gnatty and

Rooting creek;

A Tract of 200 Acres, on Buffalo

creek;

A Tract of 163 Acres, on the west side

of the West Fork; and

A Tract of 73 Acres, on McKinnys

run;

For all of which indisputable titles will

be given.

Terms will be made known at

the time of sale.

MATTHIAS STEIGERS.

Sept. 20.

The Frederick Citizen will insert the above till sale, and forward the bill to this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 25th day of October next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams

county, adjoining lands of John

Ritter, the heirs of Wm. McChellan,

sen. John S. Crawford and others, con-

taining 230 Acres, more or less.—

The improvements are a two-story

Log House, double

Log Barn, and Orchard; a

spring of water near the

house. There is a sufficiency of good

Woodland.—To be sold as the Estate

of FREDERICK EICHOULTZ, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.

when attendance will be given, and the

terms of sale made known by

JOHN REX,

SAM'L B. WRIGHT, } Adm's.

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 20.

The York Gazette, and Lancaster Journal,

insert, and charge this office.]

PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at

the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

Various Matters.

The Cause of the Poles.—The sum of \$9,000 francs was remitted to Gen. Lafayette by the packet ship *Blonde*, which sailed for Havre, on Saturday, from the Executive Committee appointed at the meeting held on behalf of the Poles last Monday week through James G. King, Esq. their Treasurer. The committee, we learn, have issued circulars to every part of the Union, inviting collections for the same generous purpose. We observe by the Baltimore papers, that a meeting has been called in that city, in consequence of the reception of the address from the Americans in Paris. Success to the cause.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Another Insurrection.—A detachment of U. S. troops, according to a letter from Norfolk, Va. dated the 9th inst., was ordered to depart for Newbern, (N. C.) on Friday morning last, to quell increasing disturbances among the negroes. The whole town was represented as being in the greatest confusion.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following are the Delegates to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore, as far as chosen. Most of the other Districts in the State have taken or are taking measures for the choice of Delegates. John Sergeant, Phila. *Neoadministrator*; Amner Lauck, Beaver; *Delegated*; Anthony Taylor, Bucks; James Mitchell, York; Thomas B. Coleman, Lebanon; Washington Hopkins, Lancaster; Wm. H. Dillingham, Chester; Thos. McGiffin, Washington; Charles Shaler, Allegheny; Walter Forward, do; Josiah Randall, Phila. city.

Drunkness in the Russian Army.—Is it any wonder that the Poles are so superior to their Russian foes, when these latter are in the habit of going to battle in a state of intoxication. In the sanguinary struggles which occurred at the passage of the Nerw, the Russian soldiers were so drunk as scarcely to be able to stand erect. What marvel when their commander was so much addicted to the beastly crime of intemperance!

The "Necessaries" Ticket for City Officers.—has entirely succeeded in Charleston by an average majority of about one hundred votes. Henry L. Pinckney, Editor of the *Mercury*, was elected intendant in place of J. R. Pringle. *Balt. Pat.*

HURRICANE AT CUBA.

Our correspondents of the Philadelphia United States Gazette, have received Havana papers to the 27th August, from which they have made the following translation:

From the *Noticiosa Mercantil* of Aug. 26.

On the 13th inst. a violent hurricane took place in the province of Cuba, which, from its great violence and the damage caused, is unparalleled in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of the province. Some of the walls in the Moro Castle have been rent, as also the magazines, and part of the walls in the Military Hospital, but fortunately no lives were lost, owing, no doubt, to the unfortunate accident having taken place from half past ten to one in the morning. Several vessels (names not mentioned) were wrecked in the harbor, besides others on the coast.

Many of the buildings of the city have suffered considerably (churches and dwelling houses.)

In the country the spectacle presented is truly heart-rending. Several persons lost their lives, besides all their crops. The coffee plantations have suffered considerably, and the loss on goods stored, and crops in the fields, is estimated at several millions. By such a lamentable catastrophe the inhabitants are thrown into great consternation, being apprehensive of a famine.

Destructive Hurricane at Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Jeremie and St. Jago de Cuba.

The schooner *Cicero*, Watts, arrived here yesterday from Port au Prince, whence she sailed on the 30th August. From the report of Capt. Watts, and a passenger in the *Cicero*, the Editors of the American learn that on the night of the 12th and morning of the 13th August, a violent hurricane passed over the town of Aux Cayes and nearly destroyed it, leaving only 8 houses standing. The loss of lives was immense, supposed to be not less than eight hundred to one thousand; the bodies of seven hundred persons were found after the storm had subsided. The vessels in the harbor were all destroyed; the brig *Calao*, and schooner *Pomona*, both loaded for Boston, were wrecked; the captain, mate and two seamen of the brig were saved; the entire crew of the schooner perished.

The town of Jeremie was almost in ruins, only 10 or 12 houses standing. Many lives were lost; the President narrowly escaped being buried under the ruins of his house, which was blown down.

The town of Jacmel was nearly destroyed, and the vessels in the harbor totally lost.

The crops of all kinds in the vicinity of the towns of Aux Cayes, Jacmel and Jeremie were very much injured.

A British sloop of War arrived at Port au Prince, previous to the sailing of the *Cicero*, the officers of which reported that after the late hurricane she had put into St. Jago de Cuba in distress, and had found the town nearly demolished, many lives were lost, and all the shipping in and near the harbor had been driven ashore near the entrance of the harbor, and it was supposed that all on board had perished; no bodies having been found on or near the wrecks. The coffee crops in the neighborhood of St. Jago suffered severely, and much injury was reported to have been done in the vicinity of the town.

No damage was done to the town of Port au Prince, though it was said that the coffee crops throughout the island of St. Domingo had sustained considerable damage.

The various accounts from England, represent that Kingdom as being in a state of unprecedented excitement, which can only be prevented from breaking out into acts of open violence by the immediate passage of the Reform Bill. Secret societies have been formed in most of the principal cities and towns, which embrace a great portion of respectable people and the strength of which is so great as to create very considerable clamor. It is evident that the ministers are very apprehensive of commotions, which, once commenced, it will be exceedingly difficult to suppress.

Many of the leading Editors in London feel no hesitation in giving expression to their fears as to the result which will spring from delay in the passage of the bill, and the various opinions, among the people, are so plainly designated, that it is evident they are too formidable for the grasp of any existing laws. As the members of the opposition seem determined to persevere, as the House of Commons, on the details of the bill, it is to be feared that they will have no objection to a popular explosion. That the principal opponents of the bill should be found among the new creations, while the ancient peers generally support it, excited a just astonishment every where. They appear to be too entirely occupied with their fresh coronets and robes, the heraldry and gewgaws of their new names, to allow more serious reflections to enter their minds. A breath can make ten thousand of these appointments to a throne in an hour, but a burst of popular indignation can destroy them as rapidly, and we are much deceived as to the signs which are abroad in Great Britain, if the moment is not near when these green nobles will discover that a reasonable deference to public sentiment is a stronger guaranty for the elevation of their rank, than any other within their reach.

General Camp-meeting.—A large meeting of Christians of various denominations was recently held at New Hope meeting house, near Belvoir, in the western district of Tennessee, at which it was resolved to hold a general camp-meeting at that place, to commence on Friday before the 3d Sabbath in September, and to be conducted jointly by the ministers and members of the Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal Methodist, and Protestant Methodist Churches.

A New York paper states that the number of offices in the gift of the Corporation of that city, is 1057. The aggregate salaries of 163 of the number per annum, is \$134,283 25. Among the 1057 are included 545 watchmen, viz: 6 Captains, 12 Assistants, and 528 privates. The Captains receive \$319 37 1/2 per annum; the Assistants \$1 37 1/2 a night, and the privates 87 1/2 cents.

The American census for 1830 has been completed, and the result published. The population of the United States, which was 6,097,000 in 1820, was last year 12,076,000, or in round numbers thirteen millions. What a prodigy is the growth of this Republic!—When the Revolution commenced, in 1776, it had less than three millions of inhabitants, and now it has thirteen! Then it was on a level with Switzerland or Denmark in political consideration; now it is the second naval power in the world! We rejoice in its progress, for its strength and its glory belong to the people, and to the cause of truth, justice and freedom all over the world. It is pleasant to observe that the States in which there are no slaves are advancing so much more rapidly than the others. The fact renders the evils of slavery more palpable, and holds out the prospect of its diminishing every year in relative importance. The population of Scotland and England, in 1811, was 12,353,000, or 600,000 less than the U. States last year; and N. York alone has very nearly as many inhabitants as Scotland had in 1821.—*London Morning Chron.*

Churches in the United States in 1831.—It has been ascertained that there are now in the U. S. more than 12,000 churches. The principal religious denominations are Methodists and Baptists, who have together 4484 churches; the Presbyterians have 1472 churches; the Congregationalists have 1381 churches; the Episcopalians are also numerous, and have 922 churches; the Roman Catholics have 784 churches; the Dutch Reformed 602 churches; the Friends have 462 societies; the Universalists have 288 churches; the Lutherans have 240 churches; the Unitarians have 127 churches; the Jews have 66 synagogues; the Calvinistic Baptists have 84 churches; the Swedenborgians have 73 churches; and the Moravians 56 churches.

Great Loss by Freshet.—A letter was received by yesterday's western mail, says the Savannah Repub. of Sept. 3d, from Augusta, dated Wednesday last, which mentions that an estimate had been made, and the loss sustained by the Freshet in Georgia is computed at two and a half millions of dollars.

The Richmond Enquirer makes the following remarks in the course of an article on the approaching canvass for the Presidency?

"Will Mr. Clay then still be pushed? Clearly—because he has so many personal friends, faithful to him—so many friends of the American System devoted to him—and because he is at this moment the strongest man on the turf—next to Gen. Jackson. The Telegraph may soothe and coquette with Mr. Clay's friends, as much as it pleases—but it cannot prevail on them to give him up, in order to give the Telegraph the chance of running its candidate. Mr. CALHOUN is a man of too great a grasp of mind to suffer himself to be entered as a third candidate. His words to Messrs. Allen and Roane showed his own wishes—and he will not suffer himself to be used by reckless friends.—We tell the Telegraph at once, in our humble judgment, that Mr. Clay will be nominated by the Convention of Baltimore; Jackson or Clay? is the question. And, "to this complexion must it come at last."

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

NEW-ECOTA, Aug. 27. It is supposed that not less than one thousand beavers will be driven from this Nation for the northern markets this season, besides those taken into Georgia and South Carolina. Those for the north are bought by Pennesecans, not from the half breeds only, but (as the expression is) from the common Indians. This fact, perhaps, may give some of our distant readers a little light as to the condition of the Cherokees, who were said to be not long since on the point of starvation, some of them subsisting on sap and roots.

It is thought, also, that there will be as much corn raised this year in the Cherokee Nation as there was the two last put together.

A man and his daughter, were lately sentenced, in London, to six months imprisonment, for stealing cats, which they wantonly and atrociously skinned alive—and in some instances left their bodies before the doors whence they had purloined them. They confessed to having stolen upwards of one thousand during the last twelve months.

The Duchy of Parma was disturbed on the 17th June by a hurricane, the ravages of which have no parallel in history, at the very eve of a harvest, which was in the highest degree promising; every thing has been destroyed in a part of the country, thirty miles in length, and from ten to fifteen miles in breadth. All was buried and destroyed under heaps of hail stone. According to the Italian journals, the smallest hail stones weighed half a pound; the largest, which were in great quantities, weighed three pounds. They were of divers forms—round, cylindrical and square; the latter were from one to three inches thick, and from two to eight inches broad. Thirty villages, between San Domino and Parma, are ruined by this storm. The desolation was increased by the inundation of the Taro and the Parma. The description of these disasters, given by the Parma Gazette, cannot be read without horror.

Paris paper.

The King of Prussia has granted to the principalities of Neuchâtel and Valangin a tolerably free constitution, and the Courier Français cites this as a proof that the monarchs of Europe are beginning to understand the spirit of the age, and are preparing to march with it.

The Atmosphere never dark on a windy night.—Several years since when travelling by night in the mail coach, in the depth of winter, and during the absence of the moon, I was surprised to observe that, though dense clouds covered every part of the horizon, and not a single star could be seen, yet the night was far from being dark, and large objects near the road were easily discerned. On expressing my surprise to the driver, he replied, "The wind is high, and during a great many years that I have been upon the road, I never knew it to be dark on a windy night." The observation was at that time new to me, but subsequent experience has convinced me that it was true.—*London Magazine of Natural History.*

The gain of the Clay ticket in Kentucky at the late election on the former returns, was more than TEN THOUSAND votes. The presidential electors in that state are chosen by general ticket.

The extensive brewery of Thomas Molson, Esq. at Kingston, Upper Canada, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th of August, together with the distillery, malt-house, pigery, a large new store and wharf, with about 500 bushels of grain and fifty puncheons of high wines. There was no insurance on the property. The policy had been suffered to expire some time ago. Proposals, however, had lately been made for a renewal of it, but not completed when the fire happened.

Slave hung for an Accident.—The slave who fired a cotton factory in Edgefield, S. C. a few weeks ago, was to be hung on the 16th ult. pursuant to his sentence. An Augusta paper says—"It seems it was not his intention to commit so extensive an injury to the proprietors. He thought he had extinguished all the fire which he accidentally dropped." This is the kind of justice for which the south is so distinguished. An accident committed by a slave is generally punished with greater severity than a crime perpetrated by a white man. This poor innocent victim was executed, no doubt, to make the slaves more careful.—*Boston Lib.*

Wholesale murder.—One of the editors was in company with a gentleman on Wednesday last, direct from Halifax, who stated that he witnessed the trial of Henry Gamble, captain of the *Lady Sherbrooke*, from London, shipwrecked near Cape Ray on the 14th ult. by which 273 persons lost their lives, the particulars of which were given in our last. Capt. Gamble was convicted of intentionally wrecking the ship to get at the insurance, and sentenced to be hung, after which he confessed that he deserved the punishment. Our informant states that so heart-rending were the details of the horrible scene in which near 300 human beings were consigned to a sudden and watery grave, that the whole court and apparently all the spectators shed tears. One of the witnesses, whose arm was broken, had lost his wife and a large family of children.—*Frank. Rep.*

ALGIERS.

The French are making serious arrangements for the colonization of Algiers. If a civilized, industrious and energetic population can be introduced into the very centre of the Barbary powers, the piracy and atrocities of that cruel coast will speedily be suppressed, and a healthier and more gainful activity will take the place of lawless buccannery, rapacity and exactions. The location is admirably adapted to an extensive commerce; while the internal resources in fruits, cattle, and fertility of soil, are immense. It would not be surprising if a successful colony there should finally explore, describe and occupy that great geographical mystery, interior Africa.

Brevity the Soul of Wit.—Colonel S—e of the Royal Marines, was always distinguished for the perspicuity and brevity of his speeches, of which the following is a specimen, which was delivered when going into the battle of the Nile:—Sir James Saumarez, who commanded the man-of-war to which he belonged, had in a lengthened speech, wound up the feelings of the sailors to the highest pitch of ardor for the fight, by reminding them of the duty they owed to their king and country; and though last, not least, he desired them to call to mind their families, their parents, and sweethearts, and to fight as if the battle solely depended on their individual exertions. He was answered by looks and gestures highly expressive of their determination; when, turning to our hero, he said, "Now S—e, I leave you to speak to the marines." Col. S—e immediately directed their attention to the head board of the French fleet. "Do you see that land there?" he asked. They all shouted, "Aye, aye, sir!" "Now, my lads, that's the land of Egypt; and if you don't fight like devils, you'll soon be in the house of bondage." He was answered by a real British cheer fore and aft.

The Indiana Clarion says—"It is supposed to be a singular fact in vegetable nature, that *Hickory* will rot in 4 years, and turn to *Clay*. In the instance referred to, the *Branches* have tumbled off in a little more than two years; and the trunk is very seriously worn. *Eaton.*"

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New-York Courier.

The Superintendent of the State prison at Auburn, N. Y. states in his report—"I have under my care about 1000 prisoners, viz: 9 females; and I would cheerfully undertake the care of an additional 450 men, to get rid of the male women!" What a savage!

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WOMAN.

To the honor of the sex, he it said, that in the path of duty, no sacrifice is with them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence, and religion, require. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded; but the voice of the afflicted never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never missed the presence of the sympathies of woman. Timid though she be, yet on such occasions she loses all sense of danger, and assumes a preternatural courage, which knows not and fears not consequences. She displays that undaunted spirit, which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which utters neither murmurs nor regret; and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even after death itself.

Judge Story.

Most of our readers, probably, have heard of Dr. Franklin's *art-and-dust* pudding. But there was more nutriment in it than the Doctor supposed, if we may judge by the annexed article:

"*Bread from Saw-dust.*"—Dr. Prout, in his learned paper, on the ultimate composition of elementary substances, in the Philosophical Transactions, gives a short account of M. Autenrieth of Tubingen's experiments on the conversion of lignum into food. Mr. Autenrieth takes a piece of wood, and by frequent maceration and boiling, separates from it every thing that is soluble in water. The wood thus purified is then reduced to Saw-dust, repeatedly subjected to the heat of an oven, and finally ground into flour. It requires leaven in the baking, with the addition of which it makes a uniform spongy bread. The color is rather yellowish; but when well baked and crusty, it is not only very nutritious, [very nutritious!] but much superior in every respect to the brown bread made of the bran and husks of corn flour. [This discovery, as Mr. Herschel remarks, which renders famine next to impossible, deserves a far higher degree of celebrity than it has obtained.]—*Medical Gaz.*

The learned and devout Doddridge sometimes condescended to notice the monstrous outrages, committed by Fashion against Common Sense. We extract the following from a letter to his wife:

"Poor Mrs. Roffey looked dreadfully, in consequence of the abominable manner of dressing her head, which some evil demon has introduced to destroy the works of God. The foremost plate of the fly cap is nearer the back of the head than the forehead; the hair on the forehead and sides of the face is all combed up straight, and that behind is tucked up under the cap; and the wings of the fly are pinned back and stand up that it may seem as if the wind had blown the cap off, or at least, turned it quite back. And poor Mrs. Roffey was in the same monkey form. May you, my dear and sweet girl, be preserved from the detestable fashion, though all the rest of your sex should be corrupted by it."

What would the reverend Doctor say of the "spit curls" and Chinese precision of a modern dandy's head gear? *Boston Trans.*

A writer in a Charleston paper offers to bet \$1000 that the Tariff has not reduced the price of cotton one cent in the pound.

From the New York Standard.

SHOUTS IN PARIS.

A correspondent has sent us the following historical sketch of the exhibitions of public feeling in Paris during the various changes in the political condition of that brave but mercurial people, from 1788 to the present time.

Shouts in Paris—A philosophical sketch of the French history since 1789 till our days.

1788. Long live the noble Louis XVI. long live the Queen; long live the Nobles.

1789. Down with the Nobles; life to the States General.

1790. Down with the States General; live the constituted Assembly; long life to Neckar; life to the patriotic Nobles; life to Orleans; life to the ecclesiastics.

1791. Down with the nobility; down with the priests; down with Neckar; hurrah for the constitution; hurrah for Lafayette; hurrah for Bailly; hurrah for the constitutional king!

1792 (June.) Away with the prepossessions of the king—down with Lafayette—down with Bailly—down with the constituted assembly—life to the legislative assembly—life to Petion—life to Santerre—life to Boisset—life to the *Lanterne*!

1792 (August.) Down with the kingdom—down with the constitution—down with Boisset—down with Dunois—down with the legislative assembly—life to the constitution—life to the republic—long life to Zanzulnais, Vergand and Guadet.

1793. Down with the aristocrats—down with the rich—down with the clergy—down with God Almighty—life to Robespierre—life to Marat—life to the Jacobins—life to Terrorists!

1794. Down with Vergand—down with the Girondists—down with conspirators—down with the moderates—away with enlightenment, away with the money—away with all—life to the mountain—life to the public benefits committee—life to Barrere—life to the Guillotine—life to death—life to the highest being—life to Couthon—life to the executioner's hatchet!

1795. Down with the mountain—down with Robespierre—down with the public benefits committee—down with the Terrorists—down with the Sections—down with the emigrants—life to Tallien—life to the moderates—life to humanity, liberty, and equality—long live the balls—life to the 21st January—life to Guiberon—live the general brethren association—bread or death!

1796. Long live the constitution of 1795—long live the 15th Vendemiaire—life to Barras—life to Buonaparte—life to the Directory—life to the five hundreds—life to the elders.

1797. Down with the constitution of 1795—down with the Directory—down with the five hundreds—down with the elders—life to the 18th Brumaire—life to the consuls of the republic—life to the 1st consul—life to the consul for life—hurrah for the bread!

1798 till 1808. Away with the consulate—away with the tribunal—away with peace—long life to the emperor—hurrah for war—life to the army—life to the Senate—hurrah for the Conscription—life to the legion of honor—hurrah for rank and titles—life to Josephine!

1809 till 1813. Life to Joseph—life to Jerome—life to Murat—life to Napoleon the Great!

1814. Down with the tyrants—down with Murat—down with Joseph—down with Jerome—away with the conscription—away with the Senate—away with the imperial eagles—life to the legislative body—life to the Allies—long life to the charter—life to the white colored flag—life to the Monsieur—hurrah for liberty—hurrah for peace!

1815. (March.) Down with the Bourbons—down with the allies—down with peace; life to Bonaparte—life to the brave—life to the representatives—life to the associations—life to Benjamin Constant—life to Dupin—life to the revolution!

1815. (July.) Down with the Corsicans—down with the representatives—down with the associations—down with the revolutionists; life to Louis, the desired—life to the emigrants of gentlemen—life to the restoration—hurrah for peace—hurrah for religion—life to the royalists!

1816 till 1830. Life to the exempted chamber—away with the exempted chamber—life to Decazes—down with Decazes—long live religion—down with the commissioners—live liberty—down with the Jesuits—life to the royal guard—life to Villele—life to the bankers—life to Trocadero—life to the Duke of Angouleme—life to the Duke of Bordeaux—life to the well-beloved Charles X—down with Villele—life to the 221—down with the ministers—long life to legitimacy!

1830. (July.) Down with Charles X. down with the Dauphin—down with the Duke of Bordeaux—down with legitimacy—down with the royal guard—life to the chambers—life to Philip—hurrah for the sovereign people—life to the revolution—life to Laftite—life to the Dauphin!

1830. (December.) Down with Laftite—down with Mangin—life to Lafayette—life to Mangin—life to the Poles—life to the insurrectionists of all countries—hurrah for war—life to the republicans!

1831. Down with Laftite—down with Dupin—life to Casimir Perier—life to Lobau—life to Soult—hurrah for peace—down with the republicans!

Various Matters.

The Cause of the Poles.—The sum of 20,000 francs was remitted to Gen. Lafayette by the packet ship Rhone, which sailed for Havre, on Saturday, from the Executive Committee appointed at the meeting held on behalf of the Poles last Monday week, through James G. King, Esq. their Treasurer. The committee, we learn, have issued circulars to every part of the Union, inviting collections for the same generous purpose. We observe by the Baltimore papers, that a meeting has been called in that city, in consequence of the reception of the address from the Americans in Paris. Success to the cause.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Another Insurrection.—A detachment of U. S. troops, according to a letter from Norfolk, Va. dated the 9th inst. was ordered to depart for Newbern. (N. C.) on Friday morning last, to quell increasing disturbances among the negroes. The whole town was represented as being in the greatest confusion.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following are the Delegates to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore, as far as chosen. Most of the other Districts in the State have taken or are taking measures for the choice of Delegates.

John Sergeant, Phila.	Senatorial
Abner Lacock, Beaver.	Delegates.
Anthony Taylor, Bucks.	
James Mitchell, York.	
Thomas B. Coleman, Lebanon.	
Washington Hopkins, Lancaster.	
Wm. H. Dillingham, Chester.	
Thos. McGiffin, Washington.	
Charles Shaler, Allegheny.	
Walter Forward, do.	
Josiah Randall, Phila. city.	

Drunkness in the Russian Army.—Is it any wonder that the Poles are so superior to their Russian foes, when these latter are in the habit of going to battle in a state of intoxication. In the sanguinary struggles which occurred at the passage of the Nerew, the Russian soldiers were so drunk as scarcely to be able to stand erect. What marvel when their commander was so much addicted to the beastly crime of intemperance?

The "Nullifications" Ticket for City Officers. has entirely succeeded in Charleston by an average majority of about one hundred votes. Henry L. Pinckney, Editor of the Mercury, was elected intendant in place of J. R. Pringle. *Balt. Pat.*

HURRICANE AT CUBA.

Our correspondents of the Philadelphia United States Gazette, have received Havana papers to the 27th August, from which they have made the following translation:

From the *Noticiosa Mercantil* of Aug. 26.

On the 13th inst. a violent hurricane took place in the province of Cuba, which, from its great violence and the damage caused, is unparalleled in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of the province. Some of the walls in the Moro Castle have been rent, as also the magazines, and part of the walls in the Military Hospital, but fortunately no lives were lost, owing, no doubt, to the unfortunate accident having taken place from half past ten to one in the morning. Several vessels (names not mentioned) were wrecked in the harbor, besides others on the coast.

Many of the buildings of the city have suffered considerably, (churches and dwelling houses.)

In the country the spectacle presented is truly heart-rending. Several persons lost their lives, besides all their crops. The coffee plantations have suffered considerably; and the loss on goods stored, and crops in the fields, is estimated at several millions. By such a lamentable catastrophe the inhabitants are thrown into great consternation, being apprehensive of a famine.

Destructive Hurricane at Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Jeremie and St. Jago de Cuba.

The schooner Cicero, Watts, arrived here yesterday from Port au Prince, whence she sailed on the 30th August. From the report of Capt. Watts, and a passenger in the Cicero, the Editors of the American learn that on the night of the 12th and morning of the 13th August, a violent hurricane passed over the town of Aux Cayes and nearly destroyed it, leaving only 8 houses standing. The loss of lives was immense, supposed to be not less than eight hundred to one thousand; the bodies of seven hundred persons were found after the storm had subsided. The vessels in the harbor were all destroyed: the brig Caliao, and schooner Pomona, both loaded for Boston, were wrecked; the captain, mate and two seamen of the brig were saved; the entire crew of the schooner perished.

The town of Jeremie was almost in ruins, only 10 or 12 houses standing. Many lives were lost; the President narrowly escaped being buried under the ruins of his house, which was blown down.

The town of Jacmel was nearly destroyed, and the vessels in the harbor totally lost.

The crops of all kinds in the vicinity of the towns of Aux Cayes, Jacmel and Jeremie were very much injured.

A British ship of War arrived at Port au Prince, previous to the sailing of the Cicero, the officers of which reported that after the late hurricane she had put into St. Jago de Cuba in distress, and had found the town nearly demolished, many lives were lost, and all the shipping in and near the harbor had been destroyed. Two American vessels had been driven ashore near the entrance of the harbor, and it was supposed that all on board had perished; no bodies having been found on or near the wrecks. The coffee crops in the neighborhood of St. Jago suffered severely, and much injury was reported to have been done in the vicinity of the town.

No damage was done to the town of Port au Prince, though it was said that the coffee crops throughout the island of St. Domingo had sustained considerable damage.

The various accounts from England, represent that Kingdom as being in a state of unprecedented excitement, which can only be prevented from breaking out into acts of open violence by the immediate passage of the Reform Bill. Secret societies have been formed in most of the principal cities and towns, who embrace a great portion of respectable people, and the strength of which is so great as to create very considerable alarm. It is evident that the ministers are very apprehensive of combinations, which, once commenced, it will be exceedingly difficult to suppress.

Many of the leading Editors in London feel no hesitation in giving expression to their fears as to the result which will spring from delay in the passage of the bill, and the various unions, among the people, are so plainly designated, that it is evident they are too formidable for the grasp of any existing laws. As the members of the opposition seem determined to procrastinate an idle, because useless discussion, on the details of the bill, it is to be feared that they will have no objection to a popular explosion. That the principal opponents of the bill should be found among the new creations, while the ancient peers generally support it, excites a just astonishment every where. They appear to be too entirely occupied with their fresh coronets and robes, the heraldry and gewgaws of their new names, to allow more serious reflections to enter their minds. A breath can make ten thousand of these appointments to a throne in an hour, but a burst of popular indignation can destroy them as rapidly; and we are much deceived as to the signs which are abroad in Great Britain, if the moment is not near when these green nobles will discover that a reasonable deference to public sentiment is a stronger guaranty for the elevation of their rank, than any other within their reach. *National Journal.*

General Camp-meeting.—A large meeting of Christians of various denominations was recently held at New Hope meeting house, near Bolivar, in the western district of Tennessee, at which it was resolved to hold a general camp-meeting at that place, to commence on Friday before the 3d Sabbath in September, and to be conducted jointly by the ministers and members of the Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Baptists, Episcopal Methodist, and Protestant Methodist Churches.

A New York paper states that the number of offices in the gift of the Corporation of that city, is 1057. The aggregate salaries of 163 of the number per annum, is \$134,283 25. Among the 1057 are included 545 watchmen, viz: 6 Captains, 12 Assistants, and 528 privates. The Captains receive \$319 37½ per annum; the Assistants \$1 37 a night, and the privates 57½ cents.

The American census for 1830 has been completed, and the result published. The population of the United States, which was 9,637,000 in 1820, was last year 12,976,000, or in round numbers *thirteen millions*. What a prodigy is the growth of this Republic!—When the Revolution commenced, in 1776, it had less than three millions of inhabitants, and now it has thirteen! Then it was on a level with Switzerland or Denmark in political consideration: now it is the second naval power in the world! We rejoice in its progress, for its strength and its glory belong to the people, and to the cause of truth, justice and freedom all over the world. It is pleasant to observe that the States in which there are no slaves are advancing so much more rapidly than the others. The fact renders the evils of slavery more palpable, and holds out the prospect of its diminishing every year in relative importance. The population of Scotland and England, in 1811, was 12,353,000, or 600,000 less than the U. States last year; and N. York alone has very nearly as many inhabitants as Scotland had in 1821.—*London Morning Chron.*

Churches in the United States in 1831.—It has been ascertained that there are now in the U. S. more than 12,000 churches. The principal religious denominations are Methodists and Baptists, who have together 4484 churches; the Presbyterians have 1472 churches; the Congregationalists have 1381 churches; the Episcopalians are also numerous, and have 922 churches; the Roman Catholics have 754 churches; the Dutch Reformed 602 churches; the Friends have 462 societies; the Universalists have 288 churches; the Lutherans have 240 churches; the Unitarians have 127 churches; the Jews have 96 synagogues; the Calvinistic Baptists have 84 churches; the Swedenborgians have 73 churches; and the Moravians 56 churches.

Great Loss by Freshet.—A letter was received by yesterday's western mail, says the Savannah Repub. of Sept. 3d, from Augusta, dated Wednesday last, which mentions that an estimate had been made, and the loss sustained by the Freshet in Georgia is computed at two and a half millions of dollars.

The Richmond Enquirer makes the following remarks in the course of an article on the approaching canvass for the Presidency:

"Will Mr. CLAY then still be pushed?—Clearly—because he has so many personal friends, faithful to him—so many friends of the American System devoted to him—and because he is at this moment the strongest man on the turf—next to Gen. Jackson.—The Telegraph may soothe and coquette with Mr. Clay's friends, as much as it pleases—but it cannot prevail on them to give him up, in order to give the Telegraph the chance of running its candidate. Mr. CALHOUN is a man of too great a grasp of mind to suffer himself to be entered as a third candidate.—His words to Messrs. Allen and Reames showed his own wisdom—and he will not suffer himself to be used by reckless friends.—We tell the Telegraph at once, in our humble judgment, that Mr. Clay will be nominated by the Convention of Baltimore; Jackson or Clay is the question. And, to this complexion must it come at last."

From the *Cherokee Phoenix*.

New-Tenora, Aug. 27.

It is supposed that not less than one thousand beavers will be driven from this Nation for the northern markets this season, besides those taken into Georgia and South Carolina. Those for the north are bought by Tennessee, not from the half breeds only, but as the expression is, from the common Indians. This fact, perhaps, may give some of our readers a little light as to the condition of the Cherokees, who were said to be not long since on the point of starvation, some of themselves living on sap and roots.

It is thought also, that there will be much corn raised this year in the Cherokee Nation as there was the two last past together.

A man and his daughter, were lately sentenced, in London, to six months imprisonment, for stealing cats, which they warily and atrociously skinned alive, and in some instances left their bodies before the doors whence they had purloined them. They confessed to having stolen upwards of one thousand during the last twelve months.

The Duchy of Parma was disturbed on the 17th June by a hurricane, the ravages of which have no parallel in history, at the very eve of a harvest, which was in the highest degree promising; every thing has been destroyed in a part of the country, thirty miles in length, and from ten to fifteen miles in breadth. All was buried and destroyed under heaps of hail stone. According to the Italian journals, the smallest hail stones weighed half a pound; the largest, which were in great quantities, weighed three pounds.—They were of divers forms—round, cylindrical and square; the latter were from one to three inches thick, and from two to eight inches broad. Thirty villages, between San Donino and Parma, are ruined by this storm. The desolation was increased by the inundation of the Taro and the Parma. The description of these disasters, given by the Parma Gazette, cannot be read without horror. *Paris paper.*

The King of Prussia has granted to the principalities of Neuchâtel and Valangin a tolerably free constitution, and the Courier Français cites this as a proof that the monarchs of Europe are beginning to understand the spirit of the age, and are preparing to march with it.

The Atmosphere never dark on a windy night.—Several years since when travelling by night in the mail coach, in the depth of winter, and during the absence of the moon, I was surprised to observe that, though dense clouds covered every part of the horizon, and not a single star could be seen, yet the night was far from being dark, and large objects near the road were easily discerned. On expressing my surprise to the driver, he replied, "The wind is high, and during a great many years that I have been upon the road, I never knew it to be dark on a windy night." The observation was at that time new to me, but subsequent experience has convinced me that it was true.—*London Magazine of Natural History.*

The gain of the Clay ticket in Kentucky at the late election on the former returns, was more than six thousand votes. The presidential electors in that state are chosen by general ticket.

The extensive brewery of Thomas Molson, Esq. at Kingston, Upper Canada, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 29th of August, together with the distillery, malt-house, pig-gery, a large new store and wharf, with about 500 bushels of grain and fifty puncheons of high wines. There was no insurance on the property. The policy had been suffered to expire some time ago. Proposals, however, had lately been made for a renewal of it, but not completed when the fire happened.

Slave hung for an Accident.—The slave who fired a cotton factory in Edgefield, S. C. a few weeks ago, was to be hung on the 16th ult. pursuant to his sentence. An Augusta paper says—"It seems it was not his intention to commit so extensive an injury to the proprietors. He thought he had extinguished all the fire which accidentally dropped." This is the kind of justice for which the south is so distinguished. An accident committed by a slave is generally punished with greater severity than a crime perpetrated by a white man. This poor innocent victim was executed, no doubt, to make the slaves more careful.—*Boston Lib.*

Wholesale murder.—One of the editors was in company with a gentleman on Wednesday last, direct from Halifax, who stated that he witnessed the trial of Henry Gambles, captain of the Lady Sherbrooke, from London-derry, shipwrecked near Cape Ray on the 19th ult. by which 273 persons lost their lives, the particulars of which were given in our last. Capt. Gambles was convicted of intentionally wrecking the ship to get at the insurance, and sentenced to be hung, after which he confessed that he deserved the punishment. Our informant states that so heart-rending were the details of the horrible scene in which near 300 human beings were consigned to a sudden and watery grave, that the whole court and apparently all the spectators shed tears. One of the witnesses, whose arm was broken, had lost his wife and a large family of children.—*Frank. Rep.*

ALGIERS.

The French are making serious arrangements for the colonization of Algiers. It is a civilized, industrious and energetic population can be introduced into the very centre of the Barbary powers, the piracy and atrocities of that cruel coast will speedily be suppressed, and a healthier and more gainful activity will take the place of lawless inaneerance, rapacity and exactions. The location is admirably adapted to an extensive commerce, while the internal resources in fruits, cattle, and fertility of soil, are immense. It would not be surprising if a successful colony there should finally explore, describe and occupy that great geographical mystery, interior Africa.

Bravity the Soul of Wit.—Colonel S. of the Royal Marines, was always distinguished for the perspicuity and brevity of his speeches, of which the following is a specimen, which was delivered when going into the battle of the Nile.—Sir James Saumarez, who commanded the man-of-war to which he belonged, had in a lengthened speech, wound up the feelings of the sailors to the highest pitch of ardor for the night, by reminding them of the duty they owed to their king and country; and though last, not least, he desired them to call to mind their families, their parents, and sweethearts, and to fight as if the battle solely depended on their individual exertions. He was answered by looks and gestures highly expressive of their detestation of what, turning to our hero, he said, "Now, S. I leave you to speak to the sailors." Col. S. immediately directed their attention to the land beyond the French fleet. "Do you see that land there?" he asked. They all shouted, "Aye, aye, sir!" "Now, my lads, that's the land of Egypt, and if you don't fight like devils, you'll see be in the house of bondage." He was answered by a real British cheer fore and aft.

The Indiana Carbon says—"It is supposed to be a single cotton gin in the world, that History was not in 4 years, and turn to Clay. In the instance referred to, the Branches have tumbled off in a little more than two years; and the trunk is very seriously worn. Laton."

News from the Austrian empire, gives the afflicting intelligence, that the Cholera Morbus has spread from Austrian Poland into Moravia. Its ravages already reach Olmutz, (famous for the imprisonment of Lafayette.) Between this fortress and Brunn, towards Ig-lau, an army of 30,000 men has been stationed, to arrest, if possible, its progress. An other cordon sanitaire is drawn further towards Vienna. The capital of Austria is in fear and consternation, and a number of measures have been adopted to repel this dreadful enemy; but as it is to render vain all the efforts of policy, the dreadful distemper has also appeared in Italy, and along the shores of the Adriatic gulph, in Fiumi and Ancona.

Had Rail-roads or Canals been in successful operation during the late war, more money would have been saved in the transportation of cannon and ammunition, as well as troops, than would have completed a rail-road from Georgia to Maine. In a few months the rail-road between Philadelphia and New-York will enable passengers to complete the journey in six hours. In four years a rail-road can be completed from New-York to Albany, on which the distance of 150 miles can easily be travelled in eight hours. A rail-way on the great Cumberland road could have been completed for what the road has already cost. *New-York Courier.*

The Superintendent of the State prison at Auburn, N. Y. states in his report—"I have under my care about 450 male prisoners, and 9 females; and I would cheerfully undertake the care of an additional 450 men, to get rid of the nine women?" What a savage!

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To the honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty, no sacrifice is with them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence, and religion, require. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded; but the voice of the afflicted never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never missed the presence of the sympathies of woman. Timid though she be, yet on such occasions she loses all sense of danger, and assumes a preternatural courage, which knows not, and fears not consequences.—She displays that undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which utters neither murmurs nor regret; and that patience in suffering which seem victorious even after death itself. *Judge Story.*

Most of our readers, probably, have heard of Dr. Franklin's *saw-dust* pudding. But there was more nutriment in it than the Doctor supposed, if we may judge by the annexed article:

"Bread from Saw-dust.—Dr. Prout, in his learned paper, on the ultimate composition of elementary substances, in the Philosophical Transactions, gives a short account of M. Autenrieth of Tubingen's experiments on the conversion of lignum into food. Mr. Autenrieth takes a piece of wood, and by frequent maceration and boiling, separates from it every thing that is soluble in water. The wood thus purified is then reduced to Saw-dust, repeatedly subjected to the heat of an oven, and finally ground into flour. It requires leaven in the baking, with the addition of which it makes a uniform spongy bread. The color is rather yellowish; but when well baked and crusty, it is not only very nutritious, [very nutritious!!] but much superior in every respect to the brown bread made of the bran and husks of corn flour. [This discovery, as Mr. Herschel remarks, which renders famine next to impossible, deserves a far higher degree of celebrity than it has obtained."]—*Medical Gaz.*

The learned and devout Doddridge sometimes condescended to notice the monstrous outrages, committed by Fashion against Common Sense. We extract the following from a letter to his wife:

"Poor Mrs. Rossy looked dreadfully, in consequence of the abominable manner of dressing her head, which some evil demon has introduced to destroy the works of God.—The foremost plate of the fly cap is nearer the back of the head than the forehead; the hair on the forehead and sides of the face is all combed up straight, and that behind is tucked up under the cap; and the wings of the fly are pinned back and stand up that it may seem as if the wind had blown the cap off, or at least, turned it quite back. And poor Mrs. Rossy was in the same monkey form. May you, my dear and sweet girl, be preserved from the detestable fashion, though all the rest of your sex should be corrupted by it."

What would the reverend Doctor say of the "spit curls," and Chinese prediction of a modern Gany-sene's head gear? *Boston Times.*

A writer in a Charleston paper offers to bet \$1000 that the Tariff has not reduced the price of cotton one cent in the pound.

From the New York Standard.

SHOUTS IN PARIS.

A correspondent has sent us the following historical sketch of the exhibitions of public feeling in Paris during the various changes in the political condition of that brave but mercurial people, from 1788 to the present time.

Shouts in Paris—A philosophical sketch of the French history since 1788 till our days.

1788. Long live the noble Louis XVI. long live the Queen; long live the Nobles.

1789. Down with the Nobles; life to the States General.

1790. Down with the States General; live the constituted Assembly; long life to Neckar; life to the patriotic Nobles; life to Orleans; life to the ecclesiastics.

1791. Down with the nobility; down with the priests; down with Neckar; hurrah for the constitution; hurrah for Lafayette; hurrah for Bailly; hurrah for the constitutional king!

1792 (June.) Away with the prerogatives of the king—down with Lafayette—down with Bailly—down with the constituted assembly—life to the legislative assembly—life to Petion—life to Santerre—life to Boisset—life to the Lanteric!

1792 (August.) Down with the kingdom—down with the constitution—down with Boisset—down with Dumouriez—down with the legislative assembly—life to the constitution—life to the republic—long life to Zanolunais, Vergnand and Guadet.

1793. Down with the aristocrats—down with the rich—down with the clergy—down with God Almighty—life to Robespierre—life to Marat—life to the Jacobins—life to Terrorists!

1794 Down with Vergnand—down with the Girondists—down with conspirators—down with the moderates—away with enlightenment, away with the money—away with all—life to the mountain—life to the public benefits committee—life to Barre—life to the Guillotine—life to death—life to the highest being—life to Couthon—life to the executioner's hatchet!

1795. Down with the mountain—down with Robespierre—down with the public benefits committee—down with the Terrorists—down with the Sections—down with the emigrants—life to Tallien—life to the moderates—life to humanity, liberty, and equality—long live the balls—life to the 21st January—life to Guiberon—live the general brethren association—bread or death!

1796. Long live the constitution of 1795—long live the 15th Vendemiaire—life to Barras—life to Buonaparte—life to the Directory—life to the five hundreds—life to the elders.

1797. Down with the constitution of 1795—down with the Directory—down with the five hundreds—down with the elders—life to the 18th Brumaire—life to the consuls of the republic—life to the 1st consul—life to the consul for life—hurrah for the bread!

1798 till 1808. Away with the consulate—away with the tribunal—away with peace—long life to the emperor—hurrah for war—life to the army—life to the Senate—hurrah for the Conscription—life to the legion of honor—hurrah for rank and titles—life to Josephine!

1809 till 1813. Life to Joseph—life to Jerome—life to Murat—life to Napoleon the Great!

1814. Down with the tyrants—down with Murat—down with Joseph—down with Jerome—away with the conscription—away with the Senate—away with the imperial eagles: life to the legislative body—life to the Allies—long life to the charter—life to the white colored flag—life to the Mon-sieur—hurrah for liberty—hurrah for peace!

1815. (March.) Down with the Bourbons—down with the allies—down with peace: life to Bonaparte—life to the brave—life to the representatives—life to the associations—life to Benjamin Constant—life to Dupin—life to the revolution!

1815. (July.) Down with the Corsicans—down with the representatives—down with the associations—down with the revolutionists: life to Louis, the desired—life to the emigrants of gentlemen—life to the restoration—hurrah for peace—hurrah for religion—life to the royalists!

1815 till 1830. Life to the exempted chamber—away with the exempted chamber—life to Decazes—down with Decazes—long live religion—down with the commissioners—live liberty—down with the Jesuits—life to the royal guard—life to Villele—life to the bankers—life to Brocade—life to the Duke of Angoulême—life to the Duke of Bordeaux—life to the well beloved Charles X.—down with Villèle—life to the 221—down with the ministers—long life to legitimacy!

1830. July. Down with Charles X. down with the Dauphin—down with the Duke of Bordeaux—down with legitimacy—down with the royal guard—life to the chambers—life to Philip hurrah for the sovereign people—life to the revolution—life to Lafite—life to the Dauphin!

1830. (December.) Down with Lafite—down with Mingin—life to Lafayette—life to Mangin—life to the Poles—life to the inspectionists of all countries—hurrah for war—life to the republicans!

1831. Down with Lafite—down with Dupin—life to Casimir Perrier—life to Lobau—life to South—hurrah for peace—down with the republicans!